SARI

Daerah telitian secara geografis terletak pada koordinat UTM zona 51S antara 418.500mE – 422.00mE dengan 9.630.500mN-9.635.500mN, secara administratif terletak pada desa Molore dan Lameruru, Kec.Langgikima, Kab. Konawe Utara, Prov. Sulawesi Tenggara. Bentuk lahan daerah telitian terdiri dari 5 satuan bentuk lahan yaitu bentuk lahan perbukitan berlereng curam (S1), bentuk lahan dataran (S2), bentuk lahan pantai (M1), bentuk lahan teluk (M2), dan tubuh sungai (F1). Stratigrafi daerah telitian dari batuan yang tua ke muda sebagai berikut : satuan peridotit, satuan konglomerat Pandua, dan satuan alluvial. Dari analisis kekar dan bidang sesar didapati 2 sesar yaitu sesar Molore dengan nama *Normal Right Slip Fault,* dan sesar pancuran bernama *Reverse Right Slip Fault.*

Cadangan Terukur Pit Molore A6 sebanyak 3.892.473MT sedangkan cadangan terukur Pit Lamururu (A3) sebanyak 17.715.265MT. Padaluasan yang sama sebesar 22 Ha Cadangan Terukur Nikel di A6 Molore jauh lebih kecil dibandingkan dengan cadangan di A3 Lameruru. Hal ini menggambarkan bahwa laterisasi di Pit A6 Molore tidak berkembang bagus bila dibandingkan dengan laterisasi di Pit A3 Lameruru, hal ini dipengaruhi faktor bentuk lahan dimana bentuk lahan di Pit A6 Molore berupa perbukitan berlereng curam, sedangkan Pit A3 Lameruru bentuk lahannya dataran.

ABSTRACT

Geographically, The research area is located at coordinates 51S UTM zone between 418500mE - 42200mE with 9630500mN - 9635500mN, administratively located in the village Molore and Lameruru villages, Langgikima Sub-District, North Konawe District, Southeast Sulawesi Province. Research area landform consists of 5 units it's steep sloping hills landform (S1), plain landform (S2), coastal landforms (M1), bay landforms (M2), and the body of river (F1). The regional stratigraphic of research area from the oldest to youngest is as follows: peridotite unit, conglomerate Pandua unit and alluvial units. Based on the analysis of joints and faults plane in the field there are two faults, it's Molore faults with Normal Right Slip Fault, and Lameruru fault named Reverse Right Slip Fault.

The measured reserves of A6 Molore Pit is 3.892.473MT while A3 Lamururu Pit as many as 17.715.265MT. Over the same area of 22 Ha, the measured reserves of Nickel at A6 Molore Pit is much smaller than A3 Lameruru reserves. This illustrates that in A6 Molore Pit the lateritization is not good developed if compared to A3 Lameruru Pit. It is influenced by the form of the land where the landforms of A6 Molore Pit as steep sloping hills, while A3 Lameruru Pit as plain landform.